



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

In spite of some minor things which seem inseparable from originality, this work is of the first quality and should be in the hands of every plant pathologist.
—H. A. HARDING.

MINOR NOTICES.

Grasses of Iowa.—As a supplementary report for 1803 the Iowa Geological Survey issues part II of the *Grasses of Iowa*,² prepared by PAMMEL, BALL, SCRIBNER, and others. This is a descriptive and geographical study of the grasses of the state, their general and economic aspects having been treated in part I. Under each genus there is the generic description, with synonymy, a key to the species, a description of the species, often a figure, a list of localities and a map showing the distribution of each form in the state, and a statement of distribution in North America and elsewhere. There is a chapter on physiography and geology, with a map, a section on ecology, and a partial bibliography of works on grasses. The work seems very complete and should be especially serviceable to Iowa botanists. It is a pity state printers are so seldom skilful book-makers.—C. R. B.

Connecticut fungi.—The recently established natural history survey of Connecticut has begun to show results, in the publication of two bulletins listing the Hymeniales and Ustilagineae of the state. The former³ lists 375 species in 65 genera, gives analytic keys to the genera, and illustrates the commoner species by admirable half-tones, most of which are original. The species of smuts⁴ are described with lists of hosts and distribution, and notes on economic features.—C. R. B.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS.

Photosynthesis and temperature.—The interesting results of Miss MATTHAEI on temperature as a limiting factor for photosynthesis⁵ have now been extended by her work in cooperation with BLACKMAN.⁶ They have endeavored to interpret the quantitative variations of photosynthesis, under approximately natural conditions, in terms of the three limiting factors thereto, viz. (1) intensity of illumination, (2) temperature of leaf, (3) pressure of CO₂. When a leaf is

² PAMMEL, L. H., BALL, C. R., and SCRIBNER, F. L. The grasses of Iowa. Part II, Iowa Geological Survey, supplementary report. 1903. 8vo. pp. xiv + 436, figs. 270. Des Moines, Iowa. 1904.

³ WHITE, E. A., A preliminary report on the Hymeniales of Connecticut. State Geol. and N. H. Survey Bulletin 3. 8vo. pp. 81. pls. 40. 1905.

⁴ CLINTON, G. P., The Ustilagineae or smuts of Connecticut. Idem, Bull. 5. 8vo, pp. 45. figs. 55. 1905.

⁵ See BOT. GAZETTE 38 : 476. 1904.

⁶ BLACKMAN, F. F., and MATTHAEI, G. L. C., Experimental researches in vegetable assimilation and respiration. IV. A quantitative study of carbon dioxide assimilation and leaf temperature in natural illumination. Proc. Roy. Soc. London B. 76: 402-460. 1905.